

Phrasal Verbs Found in “Aquaman” Movie Subtitle and Their Translation into Indonesian

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Abstract The title of this study is Phrasal Verbs Found in “Aquaman” Movie Subtitle and Their Translation into Indonesian. This study has two aims namely to analyze the types of translation procedure applied in the translation of English phrasal verbs in Aquaman movie subtitle into Indonesian subtitle and to analyze the translation equivalence of English phrasal verbs into Indonesian in Aquaman movie’s subtitle applying the theory of translation procedures by Vinay and Darbelnet and theory of translation equivalence by Nida. The English and Indonesian subtitle of Aquaman movie is the source of data in this study. The data was collected by using the documentation method. Descriptive and qualitative method is used to analyze the data. The findings show that there are three procedures applied in the subtitle. There are literal, transposition, modulation translation procedure. The translation equivalence that are found are the two equivalence which are formal and dynamic equivalence.

Keywords: *Translation, Phrasal Verbs, Translation Procedure, Translation Equivalence*

I. INTRODUCTION

Translation has an important function to help people comprehending the ideas and messages in the way the author of the source language (SL) intended the text. In this globalization era, English has become a very important language to fulfil the needs of communication. That is why translation is significant to communicate and enjoy such entertainment production. The equivalence of the translation from SL to a target language (TL) is also important to ensure that the communication of people could go.

According to Newmark (1988:5) translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. Moreover, Nida and Taber (1974:1) stated that the new focus of translation shifted from the form of the message to the response of the receptor. Meanwhile, Catford (1965:20) said that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).

A language usually contains some idiomatic expression in communication. An idiomatic expression is a set of words that has a figurative meaning. If this expression is translated words per words it will not have the

same meaning in TL. The idiomatic expression consists of phrasal verbs, prepositional verbs, and partial idiom. In *English Grammar A University Course Second Edition book* by Downing and Locke (2006: 336-337) phrasal verbs are a combination of lexical verb and an adverb- like particle such *as run in, fly away, get off, walk back, drive past, come over*. They divide it into three types of phrasal verb, they are non-idiomatic, semi idiomatic, and fully idiomatic phrasal verb.

Several studies examined the translation of phrasal verbs. The first one is an undergraduate thesis entitled *The Translation Method of Idiomatic Phrasal Verb on Unkrich’s Coco Movie* written by Rahmawati (2018). The study analyzes the translation method of the idiomatic phrasal verbs. The second study is also an undergraduate thesis by Hapsari (2012) entitled *The Translation Equivalence in the Translation of Phrasal Verbs that Experience Translation Shift in Charlie and the Chocolate Factory into Charlie dan Pabrik Cokelat Ajaib* which discussed the equivalence of the translation of phrasal verbs that experience translation shift. The next study is the study from Windawati (2015), an undergraduate thesis entitled *Translation Method and Meaning Equivalence of Idiomatic Phrasal Verbs in X-Men First Class Movie* focusing on the translation method according to the theory from Newmark

and meaning equivalence applying the theory by Nida. The fourth study is an article written by Utami (2017: 509) in *Jurnal Humanis, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Vol 22*. The article entitled *Phrasal Verbs Found in "Finding Dory" Movie and Their Translation into Indonesian* focused on translation procedures based on Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti translation procedures theory and the skewing information found in the movie applying the theory by Nida. The last study is an article from *International Journal of Language and Linguistic Vol. 5* entitled *A Study of Persian Translation of English Phrasal Verbs in Dan Brown's Inferno*. The article is written by Tarighi and Rabi (2018: 69). The study focused on translation procedures based on Baker's taxonomy of translation strategies. However, not all of those study link their study with translation procedure and translation equivalence. The object and some of the theory is also different from this study.

Therefore, this study is focused on translation procedure and translation equivalence in translating phrasal verbs in a movie entitled *Aquaman*. The theories applied in this study are the theory of translation procedure proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet and theory of translation equivalence by Nida. Phrasal verbs were taken as the topic in this writing because phrasal verbs are usually used in written text and everyday speech. Therefore, it is very important and useful to give knowledge about phrasal verbs and how to translate them into Indonesian because it is often used. Moreover, the movie *Aquaman* was chosen as the research object because it could be considered a new and popular movie that contains phrasal verbs. The movie is considered a new movie and very well-known grossed \$1.1 billion worldwide which means it is the highest-grossing movie based on DC Comics character which was nominated in many award categories.

According to the background above, there are 2 aims of this study namely to analyse the types of translation procedure that are applied in the translation of English phrasal verbs in *Aquaman* movie subtitle into Indonesian subtitle and to analyze the translation equivalences that are found in the translation of English phrasal verbs into Indonesian in *Aquaman* movie subtitle

II. MATERIAL AND METHOD

This chapter discuss data source, method and technique of collecting data, method and technique of analyzing data, and method and technique of presenting analysis.

The data used in this study were phrasal verbs so the data is qualified as qualitative data. The source of the data is a movie subtitle taken from a movie entitled *Aquaman*. *Aquaman* is an American superhero movie based on a DC Comic character with the same name as in the comics. The reason of choosing this movie is because the researcher found phrasal verbs in the movie and interested in conducting research of the phrasal verbs that appear in the movie. The English subtitled is derived from <https://subscene.cc/sub/english/aquaman20181566929073.s>

rt and the Indonesian is from <https://subscene.cc/sub/indonesian/aquaman-2018-semua-korsub-hdrip-hc-720p-480p-1080p-www-hiburgratis-com-1566928807.srt>.

Documentation method was used in this research to collect the data. The method was supported by some techniques. The movie was watched both in English and Indonesian subtitle. After the movie was watched, the TL and SL subtitle were read several times to find the phrasal verbs on the texts. On the last stage of collecting the data, the data of the SL and TL which contains phrasal verbs were selected by marking it, and note-taking was used to gather the phrasal verbs data.

To analyze the data, the descriptive and qualitative method was used. In this study, the data were analyzed systematically and accurately based on the theories applied by the researcher. The analysis of the data was observed from the scope of discussion and theoretical framework. The data was presented by using a descriptive method in the form of description. There are several techniques were used in analyzing the data. The first technique is sorting out and classifying the data which contains phrasal verbs to identify the procedure and the equivalence of the words both in the SL and in the TL of the subtitle of *Aquaman* movie. The data were classified based on the procedures of translation and the equivalence. Vinay and Darbelnet's translation procedure theory were used to analyze the procedures used in phrasal verbs from the SL into the TL. Nida's types of equivalence theory were used to compare the data from the English subtitle as the SL and Indonesian as the TL for finding the translation equivalence of English into Indonesian.

In presenting the data, the SL and TL subtitles were written first. Each of the data was given some explanations (non-formal) to describe the procedures and the equivalence that occurred both in the SL and TL.

III. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the translation procedures and equivalence of English phrasal verbs and their translation into Indonesian in *Aquaman* movie subtitle as the object of this study. The data is described based on the theory proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) about translation procedures. They stated that there are seven types of translation procedure namely transposition, modulation, equivalence or idiomatic translation, and adaptation translation procedure. Moreover, the translation equivalence is described according to the theory of translation equivalence proposed by Nida (1964). The translation equivalences consist of two types that are formal and dynamic equivalence. The following subchapter will explain the analysis.

1. Translation Procedure

Munday (2016:88) said that translation procedure is a specific technique or method used by the translator at a certain point in a text (e.g. the borrowing of a word from the source text, the addition of an explanation or a footnote in the target text). According to Vinay and Darbelnet, there

are three types of translation procedure that is applied by the translator as follows.

A. LITERAL TRANSLATION

A literal translation is a procedure in translation by translating the source language word per word into the target language. The analysis below is the founding of data that use literal translation.

(3-1)

SL : ...the sea *carries* our tears away.

TL : ...laut *membawa pergi* air mata kami.
(00:08:02,104 - 00:08:05,764)

In data 1, the phrasal verb that is found is *carries away*. It is formed by a verb *carry* and an adverb *away*. The phrase is classified as a non-idiomatic phrasal verb because they still keep their meaning. *Carry* acts as the movement and *away* acts as the direction. According to Merriam Webster Dictionary (online), *carry* means *to move while supporting (transport) or it could be to transfer from one place (such as a column) to another and away means from this or that place, by a long distance or interval (far), or out of existence (to an end)*. The translation has been translated using the literal translation procedure based on the theory of translation procedure proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (1995). The words *carries away* is translated word per word into Indonesian becomes *membawa pergi*. The meaning of the translation and the source language subtitle has the equivalence meaning that is to move something to another place.

B. TRANSPOSITION

A transposition is a translation procedure where the part of speech from the source language is changed in the target language. The change in the part of speech is without changing the meaning of the words from the SL. The analysis of the data using the transposition translation procedure is as follows:

(3-2)

SL : *Come on*, closer. *Come on*, fishy.

TL : *Ayo*, ikan.
(00:09:28,679 - 00:09:31,023)

In the data above the phrasal verb *come on* is classified as a fully idiomatic phrasal verb. Based on the theory proposed by Downing and Locke (2006), the meaning of a fully idiomatic phrasal verb is described by the context not by knowing the meaning of some part of it. Here, the literal meaning of *come* as a verb is *move or travel toward or into a place thought of as near or familiar to the speaker or occur; happen; take place* according to Oxford Languages Dictionary (online). In the same dictionary, it explains when the verb *come* is joined with the adverb *on*, the meaning can be *(of a state or condition) start to arrive or*

happen or make progress; develop or meet or find someone or something by chance or said when encouraging someone to do something or to hurry up or when one feels that someone is wrong or foolish. Based on the dialogue of this data, the last meaning of the phrasal verb *come on* is the most suitable meaning for the analysis. It can be seen that the meaning is different from the lexical meaning. Moreover, when it is translated into Indonesian, the phrase become *ayo*. In Indonesian, *ayo* is a particle which according to KBBI (online) means *kata seru untuk mengajak atau memberikan dorongan*. From the explanation we can see that from a verb in English, the phrasal verb *come on* changes into an adverb *ayo* in Indonesian. Instead of using *ayo*, the translator has the other optional choice such as *kemari!* or *datanglah!*. In conclusion, the translator has applied the optional transposition translation procedure in this translation.

C. MODULATION

Modulation is to make the words in the TL sounds as normal as possible as the source language. It changes the point of view from the source language but without changing the sense in both languages. The finding of the use of modulation is described below:

(3-3)

SL : ...to *put* Atlantis *back* together again.

TL : ...untuk *menyatukan* Atlantis kembali.
(00:05:58,275 - 00:06:01,379)

In data 3, the phrasal verb that is found, *put back*, can be considered as a non-idiomatic phrasal verb. *Put back* consists of the verb *put* and the adverb *back*. Based on the theory of the types of phrasal verb written by Downing and Locke (2006), the verb acts as the movement and the adverb acts as the direction keeping their meaning. In Merriam Webster dictionary (online), *put* describes as *to get into one's hands or into one's possession, power, or control and back could mean to, toward, or in a place from which a person or thing came or to or toward a former state or in return or reply*. That is why, based on the same dictionary, *put back* means *to return (something) to the place where it belongs*. When it is translated into Indonesian by the translator, it changes into *menyatukan* which means *menjadi satu; mengumpulkan (menggabungkan dan sebagainya) menjadi satu*. The translator has changed the point of view of Indonesian from the English phrase. Although the translator translates it in such a way, if we look at the context and meaning, the translation from the source language to the target language is still equivalent. Here, the translation is chosen to clarify the meaning of the SL, which is why the translator try to find the most suitable word in the TL, not only stick to the dictionary. In that case, according to the theory of types of translation procedures proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), the procedure that has been applied by the translator is modulation especially a free modulation.

2. Translation Equivalences

According to the findings, both equivalences are used to analyze the equivalence of the meaning in the translation of phrasal verbs found in the *Aquaman* movie subtitle.

A. Formal Equivalence

Formal equivalence in translation emphasizes the translation of the source language including its form and meaning. There is a translation of phrasal verb that is found using this theory of equivalence:

(3-4)

SL : *Down it fell*

TL : *Atlantis jatuh*

(00:05:48,354 - 00:05:51,177)

In this data, the phrasal verb is *fell down*. It is formed by the verb *fell* and the adverb *down*. This phrase is a non-idiomatic phrasal verb. As the explanation proposed by Downing and Locke (2006), a non-idiomatic phrasal verb consists of a verb as the movement and a particle or an adverb as the direction. Here, the movement is *fell* and the direction is *down*. The phrase still keeps its lexical meaning. Based on Oxford Languages Dictionary (online), the verb *fall* means *move downward, typically rapidly and freely without control, from a higher to a lower level; (of a person) lose one's balance and collapse; decrease in number, amount, intensity, or quality; be captured or defeated; and pass into a specified state, situation, or position*. Meanwhile, in this dictionary, if *fall* is joined with *down*, the meaning becomes *(of a person) lose one's balance and collapse or (of a tree, building, or other structure) collapse to the ground*. The meaning is similar to the lexical meaning of *fall* which are *move downward, typically rapidly and freely without control, from a higher to a lower level or (of a person) lose one's balance and collapse*. The phrase is translated into *jatuh* in Indonesian. In KBBI (online) it means *(terlepas dan) turun atau meluncur ke bawah dengan cepat karena gravitasi bumi (baik ketika masih dalam gerakan turun maupun sesudah sampai ke tanah dan sebagainya)*. The meaning in the target language is similar to the meaning in the source language which means the translator still keeps the originality of the source language. Therefore, it can be concluded that the translator is used the formal equivalence to translate the phrase.

B. Dynamic Equivalence

Dynamic equivalence put more emphasis on the understanding of the receptor. It tries to find the meaning in the target language as close as possible from the source language. This explanation below discuss this type of equivalence applied by the translator.

(3-5)

SL : We are seeing warships and trash
by massive waves.

washed up

TL : Kita lihat kapal perang dan sampah
ombak besar.

(00:37:01,044 - 00:37:05,122)

In the data above, the phrasal verb is *washed up*. It is formed by the verb *washed* and the adverb *up*. The word *washed up* has the meaning of “*to be deposited by or as if by a swell of waves*” based on Merriam Webster Dictionary (online). According to Downing and Locke (2006), this phrase is classified as a semi-idiomatic phrasal verb. A semi-idiomatic phrasal verb keeps its literal meaning of the verb and the function of the adverb is to give the aspectual marker. Here, the aspectual marker gives the sense that the subject reaches a different state because it is washed up by the waves. From the SL, it is translated into the TL into *tergulung*. The TL *tergulung* has the meaning of “*sudah digulung*” or in “*bergulung*” means “*bergerak (berjalan) seperti berguling (tentang ombak dan sebagainya)*” based on KBBI (online). If we look at the theory of translation equivalence proposed by Nida (1964), the translation in data 1 is considered as dynamic equivalence. By choosing to use the word *tergulung*, the translator tends to adapt the words in the TL as natural as possible without changing the meaning of the source language. By doing it the translator has put more emphasis on the understanding of the receptor.

IV. CONCLUSION

This study focuses on the translation procedures and translation equivalences of phrasal verbs in a movie entitled *Aquaman*. There are 2 theories used to analyze the data of this research namely *The Theory of Translation Procedures* by Vinay and Darbelnet and *The Theory of Translation Equivalence* proposed by Nida. Moreover, the types of the phrasal verbs are also classified and analyzed to complement this research

Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that out of 7 types of translation procedures proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet, 3 types are mostly used in translating the phrasal verbs in *Aquaman* movie subtitle from English into Indonesian. Those procedures are literal, transposition, and modulation translation procedures. For the equivalences, both of the types of equivalences are found to be applied in the translations. However, it is the dynamic equivalence that is mostly used to translate the phrasal verbs from English into Indonesian. Dynamic equivalence is mostly used for the more natural translation in the target language and to be focused more on the receptor of the target language viewers understanding.

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